

U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, D.C.

ORDER

DOE 5500.11

5-9-94

SUBJECT: POWER MARKETING ADMINISTRATION EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

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1. PURPOSE. To establish specific emergency management policy and requirements for the Department of Energy Power Marketing Administrations appropriate to their specific regional power missions. This Order is compatible with the Departmental Emergency Management System and with the emergency preparedness and disaster reporting requirements of the electric utility industry.
 2. SCOPE. The provisions of this Order apply to all Power Administrations.
 3. APPLICABILITY.
 - a. This Order defines the provisions of the Power Administrations emergency management program by incorporating tailored provisions of the following Orders: DOE 5500.1B, DOE 5500.2B, DOE 5500.3A, and DOE 5500.10. It satisfies the requirements set forth in DOE 5500.1B, paragraph 4c, , and similar paragraphs in DOE 5500.26, DOE 5500.3A, and DOE 5500.10.
 - b. Due to their unique enabling legislation and scope of their regional responsibilities, the Administrators of the Bonneville and Western Area Power Administrations are responsible for the development, approval, implementation, and management of their individual emergency management programs.
 4. BACKGROUND.
 - a. The Power Administrations (Alaska, Bonneville, Southeastern, Southwestern and Western Area) operate and maintain electric power transmission systems and market electric power in 38 states. The Alaska Power Administration is the only one that operates and maintains electrical generation and transmission facilities. The Bonneville, Southwestern, and Western Area Power Administrations operate and maintain electrical transmission facilities. The Southeastern Power Administration has only operational responsibilities.
 - b. The Power Administrations have no reactors or nonreactor nuclear facilities, nuclear weapons, components, and/or test devices. Therefore, emergencies would be limited to Energy and Continuity of Government Emergencies and those Operational Emergencies typical of electric utility type facilities and/or transportation accidents, natural disaster damage, hazardous material spills, or security threats or incidents.

DISTRIBUTION:
Selected Departmental Elements

INITIATED BY:
Office of Emergency Management

5. REFERENCES. See Attachment 1.

6. DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS. See Attachment 2.

7. ASSISTANCE Questions concerning this Order should be referred to the Office of Emergency Management on 202-586-9892.

8. POLICY.

a. It is DOE policy to:

- (1) Develop and maintain an Emergency Management System capable of responding to and mitigating-the- consequences resulting from Operational, Energy, and Continuity of Government Emergencies; and
- (2) Develop appropriate response and training organizations, plans, implementing procedures, and administrative resources to minimize the consequences of emergencies to workers, national security, the public, and the environment, and to recover/continue delivery of electric service.

b. It is the policy of the Power Administrations to provide reliable, cost effective, and wholesale electrical power, in coordination with the North American Electrical Reliability Council (NERC) and the appropriate regional councils within the North American Electrical Reliability Council.

9. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS.

a. General. The Departmental Emergency Management System provides the general framework for the development, coordination, exercise, testing, and validation of emergency plans and procedures; ensuring the readiness of all emergency response capabilities relative to the three broad categories of emergencies (Operational, Energy, and Continuity of Government); and the management, coordination, and direction of responses to emergencies. The Under Secretary of Energy serves as the senior policy official for emergency planning and preparedness activities, with implementation responsibilities assigned to the Administrators.

b. Emergency Management Advisory Committee. The Advisory Committee supports the Director of Emergency Management the development of specific policy and technical recommendations affecting emergency preparedness. The Committee is composed of Headquarters and field representatives, including Power Administration representatives. These representatives are appointed by the head of their organization and are responsible for their respective emergency preparedness programs.

c. Emergency Management Teams. Emergency Management Teams shall be designated by the Administrators to provide management and direction in response to an emergency.

- d. **Emergency Plans.** Each Power Administration shall individually develop and maintain integrated and compatible plans and implementing procedures to effectively and efficiently carry out its responsibilities for responding to an emergency.

10. **RESPONSIBILITIES AND AUTHORITIES.**

- a. **Under Secretary.** The Under Secretary's responsibilities and authorities are stated in DOE 5500.1B.
- b. **Director of Emergency Management** is responsible for overall coordination of emergency planning and operations activities within DOE. The Director's responsibilities and authorities with regard to the Power Administrations are as stated in DOE 5500.1B.
- c. **Administrators of Power Administrations** shall:
- (1) Establish and maintain an effective, integrated emergency preparedness program consistent with the scope of operations, potential emergencies, and requirements of this Order and other applicable Orders for those facilities under their cognizance. Ensure that appropriate and coordinated DOE notifications and reports are made;
 - (2) Establish and maintain necessary resources to implement the requirements of this Order and ensure that annual budgets reflect implementation policies and decisions;
 - (3) Ensure all emergency plans and procedures:
 - (a) **Are** consistent with requirements of the Departmental Emergency Management System, electric **utility** criteria, and appropriate Power Administration hazard assessments and operations;
 - (b) Satisfy all requirements of this Order; legislation, such as the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; applicable implementing regulations, such as Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (Cf. R), Part 302; and the North American Electrical Reliability Council guides;
 - (c) Provide support, within resource constraints, to Energy and Continuity of Government Emergencies and during catastrophic natural disasters, such as earthquakes;
 - (d) **Are** coordinated with the appropriate Departmental Elements and **where** applicable, with other Federal agencies; state, tribal, and local governments; and other utilities;
 - (e) Provide for a continuing program of emergency drills and **exercises**;

- (f) Provide for participation of workers in drills and exercises as required;
 - (g) provide opportunities for participation by appropriate utilities and local, tribal, and state organizations in such drills and exercises; and
 - (h) Are reviewed and updated, at least annually;
- (4) Submit Power Administration emergency plans, and any subsequent revisions to the Director of Emergency Management for review to ensure consistency with Departmental Emergency Management System policies.
 - (5) Establish a formal procedure for ensuring copies of emergency plans, procedures, and associated documents are up to date and accessible at locations where they may be needed during an emergency;
 - (6) Ensure that supporting mutual assistance agreements are developed with state, tribal, and local governments and other utilities, where appropriate, and maintained on record;
 - (7) Designate a staff member by name, title, or position to receive Power Administration emergency notifications, to participate in any Headquarters response, and/or to attend any Headquarters Emergency Management System meetings or planning activities that involve, or may involve, Power Administrations;
 - (8) Ensure that immediate emergency response actions are initiated;
 - (9) Establish and maintain an emergency operations facility to respond to emergency events;
 - (10) In accordance with Departmental policies, ensure that public affairs considerations are taken into account in all aspects of emergency planning and response;
 - (11) Ensure that the Power Administration has developed, adopted, and complies with its own Emergency Readiness Assurance Plan. Assessments shall be performed not less than annually;
 - (12) Ensure that environmental and operational hazard assessments for emergency planning purposes are adequately performed and documented; and
 - (13) Ensure that the appropriate delegations of authority and lines of succession are established.

11. EMERGENCY CATEGORIES AND CLASSES.

- a. General Categories. Emergencies which involve or affect Power Administrations are grouped into three broad categories defined as Operational, Energy, and Continuity of Government. These emergency events may result from operations of facilities, accidents, hostile attack, or catastrophic earthquakes or other natural phenomena. These three categories of emergencies are further described in the Code of Federal Regulations and by the North American Electrical Reliability Council. Emergency categories for Power Administrations are defined as follows:
- (1) Operational Emergencies. Significant accidents, incidents, events, or natural phenomena which seriously degrade system operations, safety, or security of Power Administration facilities. Title 10 CFR 205, Report of Major Electric Utility System Emergencies, shall be used to describe this category of emergency relative to the Power Administrations.
 - (2) Energy Emergency. Significant accidents, incidents, events, or natural phenomena which seriously degrade Power Administrations' system operations. Such disruptions may arise from emergencies caused by catastrophic earthquakes or other natural disasters, national security situations, malevolent acts, technical malfunctions, or economic boycotts and may affect a limited local area or the entire Power Administration system. Title 10 CFR 205, Report of Major Electric Utility System Emergencies, shall be used to describe this category of emergency relative to the Power Administrations. Power Administrations shall provide support during Energy Emergencies per mutual aid plans with other utilities.
 - (3) Continuity of Government Emergencies.
 - (a) The Federal Continuity of Government emergency preparedness program, a mostly classified program, assures that the constitutional framework of Government shall continue regardless of the type or severity of disaster or threat to the national security of the United States. The Department's role in the Continuity of Government program is described in DOE 5500.9A.
 - (b) Declarations of Continuity of Government Emergencies shall be made by the Headquarters Emergency Management Team and shall be provided to the Administrators.
 - (c) Continuity of Government Emergencies have different classes than Operational and Energy Emergencies. The Continuity of Government classes are: Crisis Monitoring, Emergency Response, and Recovery and Restoration.
- b. Classes of Operational and Energy Emergencies. The three classes of Operational and Energy Emergencies are defined as follows, listed in order

of increasing severity: ALERT, SITE AREA EMERGENCY, and GENERAL EMERGENCY. Differentiation of these classes by severity shall be made based on the actual hazard resulting from the incident to workers, the general public, and the environment. The classes allow appropriate emergency actions to be specified, including required response activities and notifications, commensurate with the degree of hazard presented by the event.

(1) ALERT.

- (a) An ALERT is declared when conditions have degraded the operating reliability of the Power Administration to provide service. This degradation requires that adequate measures, beyond those required for normal operations, be considered to ensure the continued reliable operation of the power system. Any threat posed to workers, the general public, or the environment is minimal. Events which could be declared ALERTS include environmental hazards, security threats or incidents, business disruptions and electrical disturbances/interruptions, as described in 10 CFR 205, Report of Major Electric Utility System Emergencies.
- (b) An ALERT requires the availability of personnel and resources to perform continuous assessment of the situation.

(2) SITE AREA EMERGENCY.

- (a) A SITE AREA EMERGENCY is declared when conditions involve actual major failures of any of the critical functions of the Power Administration. SITE AREA EMERGENCIES include environmental hazards, security threats or incidents, and energy shortages, as described in 10 CFR 205, Report of Major Electric Utility System Emergencies.
- (b) Declaration of a SITE AREA EMERGENCY requires initiation of predetermined recovery actions for onsite personnel and the notification and assembly of emergency response personnel and equipment required to activate response centers. A SITE AREA EMERGENCY requires that actions be taken beyond those required for normal operations for protection of critical PMA functions and any personnel who may be in proximity of the emergency.

(3) GENERAL EMERGENCY.

- (a) A GENERAL EMERGENCY is declared when conditions involve actual catastrophic failures of critical operational and/or business functions, severely degrading the capability of the Power Administration to provide adequate service to internal and external customers for an extended period of time. The scope of the catastrophic event is geographically large, pervasive, disruptive, and long-term. A GENERAL EMERGENCY includes

environmental hazards, security threats or incidents, or long term degraded service, as described in 10 CFR 205, Report of Major Electric Utility System Emergencies.

- (b) Declaration of a GENERAL EMERGENCY requires the notification, mobilization, and dispatch of all appropriate emergency response personnel and equipment, including appropriate Power Administration and other utility response assets. A GENERAL EMERGENCY requires that extensive recovery actions, beyond those required for normal operations, be implemented.

12. NOTIFICATION AND PUBLIC INFORMATION.

- a. Notification. Reporting shall be made as required by individual Power Administration plans, in accordance with 10 CFR 205, Report of Major Electric Utility System Emergencies, other DOE Orders for normal record keeping purposes (i.e., DOE 5484.1 and DOE 5639.3), and/or external regulatory agencies.
- b. Public Information. Methods and procedures (DOE 5500.4A) will be established for the coordination and timely release of accurate information regarding an emergency within the Department and to the news media and other Federal, state, tribal, interconnected customers, and local response organizations.

13. PLANNING AND PREPAREDNESS. The Power Administrations shall establish and maintain emergency management programs consisting of plans and procedures for response to emergencies involving or affecting Power Administration facilities and operational and business activities. These emergency management programs shall be commensurate with the assessment of potential hazards and consequences and shall include the following elements: Emergency Response Organization, Offsite Response Interfaces, Emergency Event Classes, Notification, Consequence Assessment, System Protective Actions, Medical Support, Recovery and Service Restoration, Public Information, Emergency Facilities and Equipment, Training, Drills and Exercises, and Program Administration.

14. PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION. Provisions shall be in place for the continued administration of the emergency management program as follows:

- a. Each Administrator shall designate a staff member to administer and coordinate the emergency management program. This individual's responsibilities shall include development and maintenance of the emergency plan, development of the Emergency Readiness Assurance Plan and annual updates, development and coordination of training and exercise programs, coordination of assessment activities, development of related documentation, and coordination of emergency resources.
- b. The emergency plan and implementing procedures shall be controlled distribution documents and shall be annually reviewed and updated.

- c. An internal assessment of all aspects of the emergency management program shall be conducted annually by persons not directly responsible for administration of the program or response activity being assessed.

15. EMERGENCY READINESS ASSURANCE PROGRAM.

- a. Emergency Readiness Assurance Plans addressing planning and preparedness for emergency response shall be developed by each Power Administration. The Plan shall be organized so as to separate the following information:
 - (1) Background material and procedures not subject to change from year-to-year, unless the operations or activity of the Power Administration changes; and
 - (2) Annually updated information containing reports on the accomplishments of the past year and plans for the next 5 fiscal years.
- b. The Plan shall serve as the Administrator's guide document for emergency readiness planning and assurance evaluations.
- c. As a minimum, Emergency Readiness Assurance Plans should contain the following sections: Executive Summary, Program Description, Exemptions, Hazards Assessment, External Coordination, Training, Appraisals, Findings and Corrective Actions, Resources Requirements, and Other.
- d. Emergency Readiness Assurance Plan Submittal Schedule.
 - (1) Each Power Administration shall submit an initial or updated Emergency Readiness Assurance Plan to the Director of Emergency Management by October 31 each year. The Emergency Readiness Assurance Plan shall cover the 5 fiscal year period beginning that October 1 (e.g., an Emergency Readiness Assurance Plan submitted 10-1-93, shall cover 10-1-93, through 9-30 -98.)
 - (2) The Director of Emergency Management shall, prepare an annual status report which contains a summary of the programmatic Emergency Readiness Assurance Plans and a list of the individual Power Administration Emergency Readiness Assurance Plans for submittal to the Under Secretary by March 31.

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16. IMPLEMENTING ACTION PLAN. Within 6 months after the date of this Order, the Administrators shall prepare and submit an implementing action plan to the Deputy Secretary. A copy of the implementing action plan shall be provided to the Director of Emergency Management for processing. The plan will describe the timeframes and resources required for the phased implementation of the provisions of this Order.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF ENERGY:



ARCHER L. DURHAM
Assistant Secretary for
Human Resources and Administration

REFERENCES

1. ENABLING LEGISLATION.

- a. Public Law 95-91 (91 Stat 565), Department of Energy Organization Act, as amended, of 8-4-77, which establishes the Department of Energy to secure effective management to assure a coordinated-national energy-policy while maintaining separate and distinct Power Marketing Administrations headed by an Administrator appointed by the Secretary.
- b. Public Law 78-534 (Chapter 665, Section 5, 58 Stat. 890), The Flood Control Act of 1944, of 12-22-44, which authorizes the construction of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood control, and for other purposes.
- c. Public Law 93-454, Federal Columbia River Transmission System Act of 1974, as amended, of 10-18-74, which enables the Secretary of the Interior to provide for the operation, maintenance, and continued construction of the Federal transmission system in the Pacific Northwest, and for other purposes.
- d. Public Law 75-329 (16 U.S. Code Chapter 12B, 1964 Ed.), Bonneville Project Act, as amended, of 8-20-37, which authorizes the construction, repair, and operation of the Bonneville project for navigation, and for other purposes.
- e. Public Law 96-501, Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act, of 12-5-80, which assists the electrical consumers of the Pacific Northwest through use of the Federal Columbia River Power System to achieve cost effective energy conservation, to encourage the development of renewable energy resources, to establish a regional power planning process, to assure the region of an efficient and adequate power supply, and for other purposes.
- f. Public Law 100-371, Energy and Water Resources Development Appropriations Act of 1989, of 7-19-88, which makes appropriations for energy and water development projects for the fiscal year ending 9-30-89, and for other purposes.
- g. Public Law 101-514, Energy and Water Resources Development Appropriations Act of 1991, of 11-5-90, which makes appropriations for energy and water development projects for the fiscal year ending 9-30-91, and for other purposes.
- h. Public Law 66-280, The Federal Water Power Act, as amended, of 6-10-20, which provides authorities to require temporary interconnections and wheeling transmission services in an emergency.
- i. Public Law 81-628, Eklunta Project Act, of 7-31-50, which authorizes the construction of the Eklunta project hydroelectric generating plant and transmission facilities.

- j. Public Law 84-322, Investigation and Report of Alaskan Water Resources, of 8-9-55, which authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and report to the Congress on projects for the conservation, development, and utilization of the water resources of Alaska.
- k. Public Law 88-552, Federal Hydroelectric Plants, Pacific Northwest, of 8-31-64, which guarantees electric consumers in the Pacific Northwest first call on electric energy generated at Federal hydroelectric plants in that region and to guarantee electrical consumers in other regions reciprocal priority.
- l. Public Law 89-298, The Flood Control Act of 1962, as amended, of 10-23-62, which authorizes the construction of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood control, and for other purposes.
- m. Public Law 94-587, Water Resources Development Act of 1976, as amended, of 10-22-76, which authorizes the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation, flood control, and for other purposes.

2. DIRECTIVES.

- a. DOE 5000.3B, OCCURRENCE REPORTING AND PROCESSING OF OPERATIONS INFORMATION, of 1-19-93, which establishes a system for identification, categorization, notification, analysis, reporting, followup, and closeout of occurrences.
- b. DOE 5484.1, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, SAFETY AND HEALTH PROTECTION INFORMATION REPORTING REQUIREMENTS, of 2-24-81, which establishes the requirements and procedures for the reporting of information having environmental protection and safety or health protection significance for DOE operations.
- c. DOE 5500.1B, EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM, of 4-30-91, which establishes overall policy and requirements for the System.
- d. DOE 5500.2B, EMERGENCY CATEGORIES, CLASSES, AND NOTIFICATION AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS, of 4-30-91, which establishes emergency categories and activities associated with facilitating the communication and reporting of emergency events.
- e. DOE 5500.3A, PLANNING AND PREPAREDNESS FOR OPERATIONAL EMERGENCIES, of 4-30-91, which establishes emergency management programs for response to Operational Emergencies.
- f. DOE 5500.4A, PUBLIC AFFAIRS POLICY AND PLANNING REQUIREMENTS FOR EMERGENCIES, of 6-8-92, which establishes public affairs actions for emergency situations.
- g. DOE 5500.7B, EMERGENCY OPERATING RECORDS PROTECTION. PROGRAM, of 10-23-91, which establishes policy and requirements for protection of vital records.

- h. DOE 5500.8A, ENERGY EMERGENCY PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT, of 7-8-92, which establishes responsibilities and authorities associated with responses to Energy Emergencies.
- i. DOE 5500.9A, EMERGENCY PLANNING, PREPAREDNESS, AND RESPONSE TO CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT EMERGENCIES, of 7-8-92, which provides for coordination and direction of DOE activities involving Continuity of Government Emergencies.
- j. DOE 5500.10, EMERGENCY READINESS ASSURANCE PROGRAM, of 4-30-91, which establishes requirements for assuring the continued readiness of the Emergency Management System for response to an emergency.
- k. DOE 5630.11A, SAFEGUARDS AND SECURITY PROGRAM, of 12-7-92, which establishes the policy and responsibilities for the Safeguards and Security Program.
- l. DOE 5639.3, VIOLATION OF LAWS, LOSSES, AND INCIDENTS OF SECURITY CONCERN, of 9-15-92, which sets forth Departmental procedures to assure timely and effective investigation and other followup action relating to violations of Federal laws and to certain losses with security implications.

3. REGULATIONS/GUIDELINES.

- a. Public Law 93-288, Disaster Relief Act of 1974, as amended, of 5-22-74, which provides for assistance by the Federal Government following natural disasters.
- b. Public Law 94-580, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, of 10-21-76, which imposes requirements for owners/operators of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act treatment, storage, and disposal facilities.
- c. Public Law 95-124, Earthquake Hazard Reduction Act of 1977, of 10-7-77, which establishes and maintains an effective earthquake hazards reduction program to reduce the risks to life and property from future earthquakes in the United States.
- d. Public Law 96-510, Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), commonly known as SUPERFUND, as amended, of 12-11-80, which requires the identification and cleanup of inactive hazardous sites by responsible parties and imposes certain response and reporting requirements for releases of hazardous substances.
- e. Public Law 99-499, Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), which includes the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA), also known as SARA Title III, as amended, of 10-17-86, which imposes definitive Federal emergency planning requirements on DOE.

- f. Public Law 100-707, Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Amendments of 1988, also known as the Stafford Act, as amended, of 11-23-88, which amends the Disaster Relief Act of 1974 to provide for more effective assistance in response to major disasters and emergencies.
- g. Executive Order 12580, "Superfund Implementation," of 1-23-87, which delegates to various Federal officials the responsibilities vested in the President for implementing Public Law 96-510, as amended by Public Law 99-499.
- h. Executive Order 12656, "Assignment of Emergency Preparedness Responsibilities," of 11-18-88, which describes the responsibilities of the Federal departments and agencies in national security emergencies.
- i. Title 10 CFR 205, Report of Major Electric Utility System Emergencies, which establishes a procedure to maintain current information regarding the status of electric energy supply systems in the United States.
- j. Title 40 CFR 264, Standards for Owners and Operators of Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities, and 40 CFR 265, Interim Status Standards for Owners and Operators of Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities, which outline emergency planning, preparedness, and response procedures for owners/operators of the Response Conservation and Recovery Act Treatment Storage, and Disposal Facilities.
- k. Title 40 CFR 300, National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, which assigns responsibilities for efficiency coordinated, and effective response at the national and regional levels to minimize damage from oil and hazardous substances discharges, in accordance with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act.
- l. Title 40 CFR 302, Designation, Reportable Quantities, and Notification, which lists hazardous substances, reportable quantities, and notification requirements under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act.
- m. Federal Response Plan, of 5-92, which provides for Federal response actions to support State Governors in saving life and protecting property in response to natural disasters, including earthquakes, or other emergencies.
- n. North American Electrical Reliability Council Operating Manual, of 1991, which prescribes standards for the reliable operation and maintenance of member electric utilities.

DEFINITIONS

1. ALERT. An emergency class within the Operational and Energy categories of emergency. An ALERT is declared when conditions have degraded the operating reliability of the Power Administration to provide service. This degradation requires that adequate measures, beyond those required for normal operations, be considered to ensure the continued reliable operation of the power system. Any threat posed to workers, the general public, or the environment is minimal. Events which could be declared ALERTS include environmental hazards, security threats or incidents, and business disruptions and electrical disturbances/interruptions, as described in 10 CFR 205.
2. DOE FIELD ELEMENT. Power Marketing Administrations (Alaska, Bonneville, Southeastern, Southwestern, and Western Area).
3. EMERGENCY OPERATIONS FACILITY. A central facility from which management and support personnel carry out coordinated emergency response activities. The emergency operations center may be a dedicated facility or office, conference room, or other predesignated location having appropriate communications and informational materials required to carry out the assigned emergency response mission. The Emergency Operation Facility shall be located, where possible, in a secure or protected location.
4. EMERGENCY PLANNING ZONE. Defined in DOE 5500.1B, is not applicable to the Power Administrations.
5. ENERGY EMERGENCY. A category of emergencies involving a condition defined in 10 CFR 205.
6. EXERCISE. An activity that tests the integrated capability and most aspects of the emergency management program associated with a particular Power Administration system.
7. FACILITY. Substations, transmission lines, control centers, maintenance facilities, hydroelectric generating plants, communication systems, administrative offices, and computer centers.
8. FULL PARTICIPATION EXERCISE. An exercise which demonstrates the integrated response capability of the Power Administration emergency response organization, Headquarters elements, along with those regional/area utilities, Federal, state, tribal, and local government agencies, and private support organizations which elect to participate.
9. GENERAL EMERGENCY. A GENERAL EMERGENCY is declared when conditions involve actual catastrophic failures of critical operational and/or business functions, severely degrading the Power Marketing Administration's capability to provide adequate service to internal and external customers for an extended period of time. The scope of the catastrophic event is geographically large, pervasive, disruptive, and long-term. A GENERAL EMERGENCY includes environmental hazards, security threats or incidents, or long term degraded service, as described in 10 CFR 205.

10. INTERCONNECTED CUSTOMER. Other utilities, direct service customers, military installations, cooperatives, rural electric cooperatives, irrigation districts, tribes, and municipalities which are electrically and/or contractually connected with the Power Administration.
11. OFFSITE. The area beyond the boundaries of the Power Administration facility.
12. ONSITE. The area within the boundaries of the Power Administration facility.
13. OPERATIONAL EMERGENCY. One of the three categories of emergencies. Operational Emergencies are significant accidents, incidents, events, or natural phenomena which seriously degrades the safety and reliability of the Power Administration facility, as defined in 10 CFR 205.
14. PORTABLE OCCURRENCE Events or conditions to be reported in accordance with 10 CFR 205, those required by other DOE Orders for normal recordkeeping purposes (i.e., DOE 5484.1 and DOE 5639.3), and those required by external regulatory agencies.
15. SITE. The geographical operating area for each individual Power Administration.
16. SITE AREA EMERGENCY A SITE AREA EMERGENCY is declared when conditions involve actual major failures of any of the critical functions of the Power Administration. SITE AREA EMERGENCIES include environmental hazards, security threats or incidents, and energy shortages, as described in 10 CFR 205.

ACRONYMS

CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
COG	Continuity of Government
DOE	Department of Energy
EMAC	Emergency Management Advisory Committee
EMS	Emergency Management System
EMT	Emergency Management Team
EOF	Emergency Operations Facility
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act
ERAP	Emergency Readiness Assurance Plan
HQ	Headquarters
NERC	North American Electrical Reliability Council
PMA	Power Marketing Administration
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986
U. S. C.	United States Code

